



OUR OFFICE

1882

78th YEAR

1960

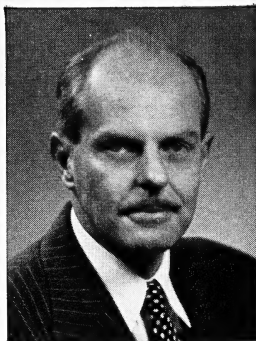
FALL 1960 • SPRING 1961

Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co.

Glen Saint Mary, Florida

TELEPHONE: Glen Saint Mary
Alpine 9-4931
(or night) Alpine 9-4932





G. L. TABER, JR.

Foreword

CARRYING our new policy of last year to its logical conclusion, we are concentrating this season even more strongly on the fruit trees and other items that can be handled without earth balls (bare-root).

We feel that the high cost of transportation combined with the easier availability of our plants through your local plant dealer or nurseryman makes this shift in policy both necessary and desirable. But, as we emphasized last season, their absence from this catalog does not necessarily mean that we have stopped growing many of our previously cataloged shrubs. Indeed, most of them are still being propagated and supplied to retail plant dealers all over the South. This means that we are still able to quote on and ship almost anything you may desire direct from "Glen."

We look ahead confidently to the 1960-61 season with assurance that we can continue to merit your trust in us while our slogan "Glen Grown Means Well Grown" remains a Hallmark of Excellence throughout the South.

G. L. TABER, JR., *President*

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY

Main Office and General Nurseries:

GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

Citrus Division Office:

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

TERMS OF BUSINESS

LOCATION

General Office and Nurseries at Glen Saint Mary, Baker County, Florida, on Seaboard Air Line Railway and U. S. No. 90, 30 miles west of Jacksonville. Office and Citrus Nurseries at Winter J aven, Polk County, Florida. The office is not open for business on Sundays, and we are closed on Saturday afternoon. We recognize most national holidays, such as Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, etc. Visitors who come to the Nursery in disregard of this notice are welcome to look around, but must not expect the help of a salesman or to have plants dug.

APPLYING PRICES

Orders for five (5) and fifty (50) plants of one class command the 10 and 100 rates respectively, except on fruit trees. Prices herein are for the Retail trade only and cancel all previous lists and catalogs. **They are based on current conditions and therefore subject to change without notice.**

CASH

or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders for immediate shipment unless the person ordering has an account. On orders booked in advance of the shipping season, 25 per cent down, with the balance due when the shipping season opens, will be required. Reserve orders are accepted only upon condition that they shall be void should injury from any cause not under our control befall the stock before shipment. Stock held in our fields on reserve long enough to grow to a larger grade will be billed accordingly at shipping time.

TRANSPORTATION

Our prices do not include transportation costs. Be sure to state clearly when ordering how you wish shipment made—parcel post, commercial truckline (motor freight) or express; or if you will call for plants. Lacking this information, we will use our best judgment as to method used. On orders for shipment by parcel post, such as small bare-root plants, add 25% to total for postage. This will approximate postal charges; if not sufficient, we will show balance due on your invoice, and if you have overage, a refund will be sent with the invoice.

Heavy shipments, such as B&B plants, large-size bare-root material and most of the container-grown items, should be sent by truckline or express. In either case, please be sure to give complete delivery instructions with order. Wherever there is access to truckline delivery, it is usually less expensive than express.

We feel that often money can be saved by ordering bare-root stock whenever there is a choice, as with Ligustrum, Crape-Myrtle, Abelia, etc. Transportation costs on bare-root plants and trees are much less than on B&B, and usually the former will be equally satisfactory if handled **during the winter dormant season** or other **recommended** times.

SHIPPING AND PLANTING SEASON

from the middle of November to mid-March for bare-root plants covers the average season, but weather conditions each year govern beginning and ending dates. A "Bare-Root" plant or tree is dug without soil, pruned root and top for planting, and packed for shipment in damp moss or other suitable material. "B&B" means Balled and Burlapped. A Balled and Burlapped plant or tree is dug with soil on the roots, tightly wrapped with burlap and tied securely with twine. Balled and Burlapped materials may be safely moved almost every month of the year.

NON-WARRANTY

The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the variety or productivity of any nursery stock it sells. Liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price. No liability is assumed by seller for delay or failure to deliver caused by wars, strikes, fires, floods, droughts, embargoes or any other contingencies beyond our control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned.

CLAIMS

Claims must be made immediately upon receipt of goods. If an error has been made by us, please notify us at once so that we can adjust the matter fairly. Our stock is well grown, carefully packed and otherwise handled to conform with generally accepted standards of nursery practice. Claims for in-transit damage or delay should be filed promptly with the transportation company. **In no case** shall our liability be more than the original invoice value of the order.

CITRUS FOR NORTH FLORIDA AND SIMILAR CLIMATES

All our field-grown citrus trees are budded or grafted on *Citrus trifoliata* stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known.

In Florida, citrus leads all other fruit trees in importance and is rapidly becoming better known in other states where climatic requirements can be met. It is becoming increasingly evident that citrus varieties on Trifoliata have a much wider range of usefulness than was enjoyed a few years ago. Much depends on the amount of care taken by the purchaser in selecting a planting location for his trees, and also, in some cases, the care that can be given in the way of special winter protection.

We can say that most citrus varieties, if in good dormant condition, will stand a temperature of several degrees below freezing for a limited length of time. The Satsuma will take the most cold and is, therefore, extremely valuable to many who would otherwise be denied the pleasure and benefit of home-grown citrus.

While the idea has been used spasmodically for years, the feasibility and desirability of using citrus trees in the landscaping of present-day homes is now becoming more fully realized. "Dooryard Citrus" trees may be used as a source of fruit, for ornamentation, or for a combination of the two. Since citrus trees are very ornamental when properly handled, the planting can be made to blend with the over-all design and also produce an abundance of good fruit. With an adequate plan and proper selection of varieties, it is possible to have healthful citrus fruit during most of the year.

The intelligent use of citrus landscaping should be a challenge to all home owners in appropriate areas. It's a fascinating field for those who like things "just a little different" and offers opportunity for lots of imagination and ingenuity.

THE PLANTING SEASON. In Florida, planting is usually done either in the winter from November 15 through February, or in the summer after the rainy season starts. The winter is preferred, for at that season the ground is cool and moist and the trees become well established before the spring drought begins.

SETTING THE TREES. It is best to plant the trees as soon as possible after they are received from the nursery. If planting must be delayed, the trees should be removed from the box or bales in which they were shipped and heeled in to prevent the roots from drying out. Roots should never be permitted to become dry, even for a short time. When trees are taken to the field for planting, they should be kept covered with wet packing or carried in a barrel half filled with water. The holes dug for the trees should be of ample size to receive the roots without crowding and should be dug at planting time; otherwise the soil will dry out too much.

Just before they are planted, all bruised or broken roots should be trimmed from the trees with a sharp knife. The trees should be set at the same level or an inch or so higher than they stood in the nursery. If set deeper, the topmost feeder roots are smothered and the tree fails to make proper growth. The roots should be evenly spread out and surface soil packed among them until they are well covered. Not more

than 1 or 1½ inches of soil need be placed over the topmost roots.

After the hole is filled with well-packed soil, a shallow basin should be made around the tree and five or ten gallons of water applied. To prevent evaporation of moisture, the basin should then be covered with a mulch of dry soil. When there is danger of frost, the basin should be omitted and the trees mounded or banked with soil so that the lower portion of the tree, up to a point well above where it was budded on the stock, is protected from the cold. Dry, clean soil, free from waste or litter, should be used, for trash or decayed matter frequently attracts woodlice. As soon as danger from cold is over, the mounds should be removed, for soil left mounded about the trunk in warm weather may favor bark diseases or cause the bark to become heated.

The trees should be watered from time to time whenever their appearance indicates the need, and *particular attention given to watering at time of bloom* because, if tree becomes too dry, bloom will fall before setting fruit. In the absence of sufficient rain or during a protracted dry spell, it is well to water the young trees every ten days. By examining the topsoil around the trees it may be determined whether or not the moisture level has receded sufficiently to make watering necessary. Except during the rainy season, the ground in the tree rows should be cultivated so that a dust mulch is formed and evaporation checked as much as possible.

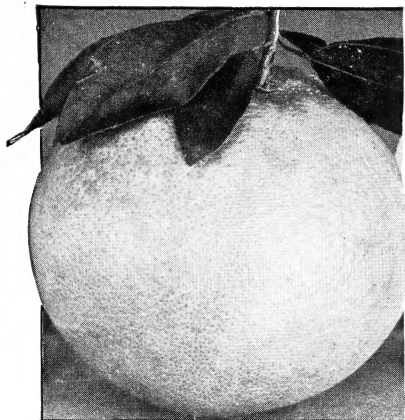
In shipping bare-root trees from our nursery, we cut back the tops to a point which by experience we have found will give the best results in the grove. *Tops must be cut back to make up for the pruning which the roots receive at transplanting.* The balance between the root system and the top must always be maintained. Trees that are headed at planting time will need very little pruning for the first two or three years. After the grove is planted, it is an excellent plan to make an accurate diagram showing the location of each tree and variety.

FERTILIZING. Most Florida soils require the addition of fertilizer for the production of the most profitable fruit crops and to obtain satisfactory growth in young trees. The kind, quantity, and frequency of application of such fertilizer varies so greatly in each locality that we recommend to the grower that he secure the advice of a reputable fertilizer company on this question. Also valuable pamphlets on citrus culture can be obtained by writing to the Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville, Florida, or the Citrus Experiment Station at Lake Alfred, Florida.

For young trees, the first application should be made several weeks after planting, using ¾ to 1 pound per tree. Similar applications should be made every six weeks until the middle of September. Fertilizer should then be discontinued until early March, at which time the same six-weeks schedule may be resumed, but with an increased amount per application. The fertilizer should be scattered in a circle around each tree and worked in lightly. The important thing in starting young trees is to provide a constant supply of plant food so as to keep them growing vigorously throughout the year, *except during the winter months.*

CITRUS FRUITS *For Colder Sections*

Grown at Glen Saint Mary on Citrus trifoliata stock, which is the most cold-hardy understock known. Orders and requests for detailed information on these trees should be directed to our Office at Glen Saint Mary, Fla.



GRAPEFRUIT

Duncan. One of the very best for all uses. Of good quality; very juicy. Hardest of all the Grapefruits. Season December to May.

Foster. Flesh purplish pink. Very early and of excellent quality. One of the best.

Glenred. An outstanding new seedless variety. It closely resembles Thompson Pink, with two important exceptions; whereas the flesh of Thompson is a delicate pink, the flesh of Glenred is dark rich pink, resembling the color of a ripe watermelon, and whereas Thompson does not show its pink color on the outside, the rind of Glenred "blushes" attractively. This characteristic distinguishes Glenred easily from any variety of "white" Grapefruit without the necessity of cutting the fruit. In habit of growth and time of maturity, Glenred approximates Marsh Seedless. The fruit is somewhat larger and commercially seedless.

Marsh Seedless. A practically seedless variety which can be held on the trees very late. Fine quality fruit with smooth yellow skin. It bears heavy and regular crops.

McCarty. Produces regular crops of average size, light waxy yellow fruit of beautiful texture. Notable for producing its fruit singly instead of in clusters. Ripens late. Excellent flavor.

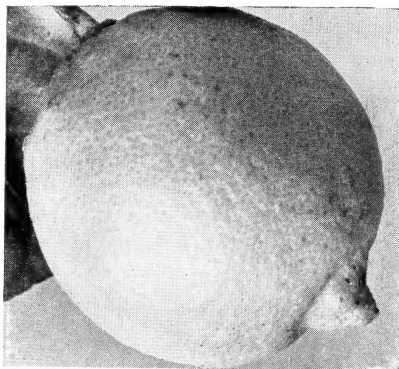
Thompson Pink. A sport of Marsh Seedless, slightly larger, not quite so flattened, of excellent flavor and the flesh is a delicate pink in color. Originated in Manatee County, Florida, and has for many years been a favored variety commercially and in private plantings.

Please read
TERMS OF BUSINESS
before ordering, on page 3

LEMON

Harvey. Closely resembles the California and Sicily varieties in shape. Fruit remains firm and colors well on the tree. More or less everbearing, the main crop matures August to October. Juice and acid content good. Upright and thornless, Harvey Lemon is resistant to fungous diseases and seems to be more cold-hardy than most.

Meyer. Perhaps the hardest of the Lemon varieties. An excellent bearer of large fruits of high acidity. Particularly valuable in central to north Florida and warmer Gulf Coast areas.



LEMON, Harvey

LIME

Cameron. Resembles Meyer Lemon in growth habit and foliage but has distinct Lime flavor. Cameron is perhaps the most cold-resistant of its class we have yet found. Will usually survive normal winters outside in North and West Florida. Fruit large for a Lime.

Lakeland. For locations where frost injury is likely. It is about the size of the Mexican or Key Lime, and its flavor is excellent. Practically everbearing. It begins to bloom and bear fruit the first or second year after planting.

ORANGES

Glen Improved. An improved strain of Washington Navel, originated by us.

Glen Summer. Our own trade name for a comparatively new variety. Fruit closely resembles Valencia but ripens later and can be held on tree later in summer than Valencia. A very promising variety.

Hamlin. An excellent extra-early sweet Orange; very juicy and delicious.

Jaffa. This is one of the Mediterranean group. Medium to large in size; rind smooth and well colored; juice quality excellent, with few seeds. Season December to February. A fine midseason variety.

CITRUS FRUITS FOR COLDER SECTIONS, continued

ORANGES, continued

King. Latest maturing of the Mandarin (Kid Glove) group, as it is ready for picking in March and April. Fruit resembles a large Satsuma; quality excellent, producing juice of sprightly and agreeable flavor. Tree upright and a heavy bearer.

Lue Gim Gong. Large, heavy, very late, smooth fruit with few seeds, and of highest quality. Tree cold-resistant.

Pineapple. The favorite of all midseason Oranges. A heavy producer. Trees upright, with large fruiting heads.

Ruby Red. Originally from southern Europe, this fine variety can be harvested in November or December, but fruit hangs on tree until March. Fruit medium size, thin skinned and juicy. Pulp assumes red color toward end of its season. Tree is a good grower, dense foliage and a prolific bearer. Truly a fancy sort.

Tangerine. A "kid-glove" Orange of medium size, deep orange color and rich, spicy flavor. Trees upright, dense, heavy bearing.

Temple. The very highest of citrus fruit qualities are found in this peerless Orange. It is strictly a "fancy" fruit from every quality point. Fruits large; fine, deep orange skin, separating easily from the pulp; free from "rag"; juicy, delicious. A vigorous grower, bearing freely when very young.

Valencia. (Late.) Tree a strong grower, an early bearer, and perhaps the most profitable of the round Orange group. Fruit keeps well on trees until very late. Size medium; good color; finest quality.

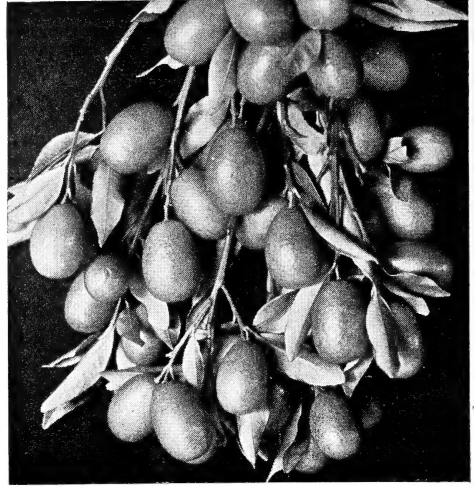
SATSUMAS

Satsuma Owari. Large, flattened; deep orange, with smooth rind, which parts freely from the pulp; seedless, or nearly so. Matures before any of the round Oranges.

CALAMONDIN. A small citrus fruit $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, of orange-red color, somewhat flattened; skin thin, easily removed from the pulp; sections separated as in the Mandarin oranges, juice clear and strongly acid. Makes a pleasant drink.

EUSTIS LIMEQUAT. New, attractive, acid citrus—a cross of a lime with Nagami Kumquat. Tree is vigorous, quickly producing fine crops of acid fruits which make an excellent drink. Fruit oblong, somewhat larger than the Key lime; rind thin, grapefruit color. On Citrus trifoliata stock.

SATSUMAS



KUMQUATS, Nagami

KUMQUATS

Marumi. Tree dwarf, compact, globular. Foliage small, thickly placed. Fruit $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long, round, golden yellow; rind thin. Sweet, well flavored; juice and pulp aromatic. Ornamental.

Meiwa. More vigorous than Marumi; well foliaged and handsome. Fruit about 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, round; pulp sweet when ripe. The best Kumquat for eating fresh.

Nagami. Vigorous; broadly upright; handsome. A very heavy bearer of golden yellow, oblong fruits $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long; rind sweet; pulp and juice finely flavored. Tree forms a nice head, more open than Marumi.

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

PRICES ON ALL ABOVE
CONTAINER-GROWN CITRUS

Grapefruit, Oranges, Satsuma, on Trifoliata	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$2 25
5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	2 75
Bare-root from 5-qt. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	2 25
Calamondin, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Limequat.	
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	2 00
5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.	2 50
Bare-root from 5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.	2 00

PRICES ON FIELD-GROWN
ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, SATSUMA

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.	
Caliper	Each
$\frac{3}{8}$ in.	\$1 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 75

PRICES ON FIELD-GROWN
CALAMONDIN, KUMQUAT, LEMON, LIME

On Citrus trifoliata stock.

Bare-root.	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$1 35
12 to 18 in.	1 65
18 to 24 in.	2 25

PLANTING AND GENERAL CARE

The land on which trees are to be set should be thoroughly prepared before planting. Too frequently this important matter is neglected or poorly done, but it pays to give particular attention to this part of the work. It is easier to put the land in good condition before planting than after.

After the land has been well plowed, harrowed, and leveled (for orchard or grove planting), a 2 to 4-foot stake should be set where each tree is to stand. The distance apart at which the trees should be set depends on character of the soil, moisture it contains, the kind of trees, and the ideas of the planter. Usually they should be given a goodly distance. See table for planting distances, page 20.

In foundation planting and general landscape work, the soil must usually be treated differently because of restricted space. Get the ground as mellow as possible before setting out anything. If the soil is not ready when plants arrive, it is best to heel in the trees. Plants or trees should never be allowed to dry out between the time they are taken from the nursery and the time of planting.

The holes should be made considerably larger than necessary to accommodate the roots or balls of earth. Place the topsoil in a pile by itself when the holes are dug. Commercial fertilizer analyzing about 4-7-5, ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, may be used at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound per tree, depending upon its size. Mix this thoroughly with the topsoil in filling in around the roots. We do not recommend the use of manure in the holes at the time of planting. Set the trees the exact depth they stood in the nursery rows. If bare-rooted, spread out the roots by hand and pack the earth well around them. When the hole is three-quarters full, pack well with the feet.

After packing thoroughly, and before the hole is filled up, pour in water. When the water has sunk away, fill up the remainder of the hole, pack again with the feet, and level off.

PRUNING. Some kinds of nursery trees must be pruned before shipping. Others are not pruned. It is a safe rule with practically all plants that the tops and broken roots should be cut back before planting. For years it has been a part of our nursery practice to prune nearly all stock lifted from the open ground before shipping, and in order to bring the relation of top and root into better balance, it is usually desirable to trim the tops somewhat.

HANDLING TREES AND OTHER PLANTS.
Container-Grown Plants. Many different kinds of plants are now grown in pots, cans and tubs. They may be shipped and transplanted at any time of year with safety and convenience. Usually, the pot is removed before shipment, but canned plants normally do not have cans removed. At customer's

request, however, we shall be glad to slit cans down the sides to facilitate easy withdrawal of plant by the customer. *Bare-Rooted Plants.* Plants taken from the open ground with bare roots are usually handled only during the dormant season (November through February). Orchards or groves are always planted with bare-root trees, to save money, time and labor. *Balled and Burlapped Plants.* One of the most important improvements in the handling of nursery products was the perfecting of "B&B" digging. By this method a solid root ball is dug, of correct size to include most of the roots, wrapped lightly with burlap and securely tied with twine. A balled and burlapped plant can be handled safely, provided it is not carried by the top. Always carry B&B plant by root ball. Ordinarily, the burlap should not be removed when planting; it will soon rot off in the ground. *Wire Baling.* A method that we have found highly successful in digging the larger sizes of some items such as Magnolia, Holly and Oak. This system makes it easy to get larger root balls, more securely held together, than is possible with regular B&B handling—a margin of safety that is often desirable. Wire baling may be requested, at the discretion of the customer, on trees and sizes other than those for which wire-balling price is regularly quoted throughout the catalog.

INSECTS AND FUNGUS TROUBLES. These must be watched for and guarded against. Dead branches should be removed from the tops of trees and burned. They often contain spores of diseases or have become the breeding places of noxious insects. In some localities many insects may be controlled effectively through the agency of friendly fungi; in others it is necessary to spray as well. In a general way it will be found that most scale insects, including whitefly, usually may be controlled by the use of Parathion or Malathion (the latter is less toxic to humans). Be careful to follow instructions on container, as to both application rates and precautions.

Oil emulsion sprays are effective against whitefly and sooty mold, and even regular applications of a strong laundry soap in water often give satisfactory control. (Do not use detergent powders.)

Thrips and mites, common red spider included, are best controlled with oil emulsion. It has the disadvantage, however, that it will injure many plants and should not be used unless one is sure of its safety on the particular plant to be treated.

For control of most chewing and sucking insects, such as caterpillars, grasshoppers, slugs, snails, ants, etc., Chlordane dust or spray is generally effective.

As a fungicide against blackspot, mildew and similar troubles, one of the many brands of fixed copper dust or sprays is recommended, such as Copper A or COCS.

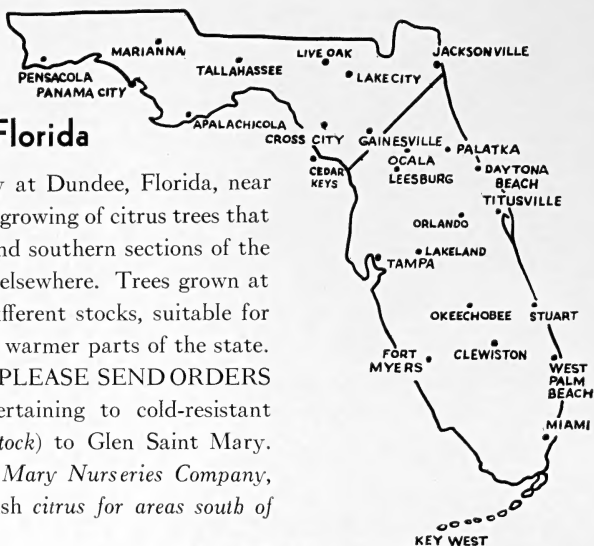
YOUNG ORANGE GROVE



CITRUS ON OTHER ROOTSTOCKS

For Central and South Florida

We maintain a branch nursery at Dundee, Florida, near Winter Haven, exclusively for the growing of citrus trees that are to be planted in the central and southern sections of the state, as well as similar latitudes elsewhere. Trees grown at Dundee are budded on several different stocks, suitable for the soils and climate found in the warmer parts of the state. (See map for a guide in ordering.) PLEASE SEND ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE pertaining to cold-resistant citrus (grown on *Trifoliata* root stock) to Glen Saint Mary. Communicate direct with Glen St. Mary Nurseries Company, Winter Haven, Florida, if you wish citrus for areas south of the line shown on map.



FRUITS AND NUTS FOR THE DEEP SOUTH

Deciduous fruit trees, by comparison with citrus and other purely tropical fruits, are quite likely to be overlooked in the average southern planting scheme. This is because their adaptability to these lower latitudes is not fully recognized. Actually, there are few locations that would not support a fine assortment of fruit and nut trees, ample for completely satisfying the dietary needs of any family. Catering to the commercial markets can often become a profitable thing for the more ambitious growers who have an investment in idle land and wish to put it to work. Pears, Figs, Persimmons, Peaches, Plums, and in certain sections Pecans, all offer unusual opportunities. The importance of fruit trees to the small or large grower, especially in these times of inflated prices, cannot be overestimated. GROW YOUR OWN SUPPLY!

FIGS

Brunswick. Large, pear-shaped dark brown; flesh thick, soft, very good. Late.

Celeste. Small to medium; violet color; flesh light to rose at center; juicy, sweet, excellent. Hardy. June, July.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$0 75	\$0 65	\$0 55
18 to 24 in.	1 00	90	80

MUSCADINE GRAPES

Flowers. Large, purplish fruits; sweet flavor. August, September.

James. Largest of this group. Black; juicy, and of excellent quality. Prolific. August to late fall.

Scuppernon. The old, popular sort, known and liked for its delicious, musky flavor. Fruit large, bronze-colored; flesh juicy. August, September.

Thomas. One of the best and most popular Grapes. Reddish purple; pulp sweet and tender. August, September.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
1-yr.	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 50
2-yr.	85	80	75

NEW MUSCADINE HYBRID GRAPES

Here are the Muscadine hybrids you have been hearing about lately, some of the most promising for Florida and similar latitudes.

Creek. Very thin skin; large clusters of medium size. Juicy, reddish purple fruit; prolific. Ripens uniformly about October 1.

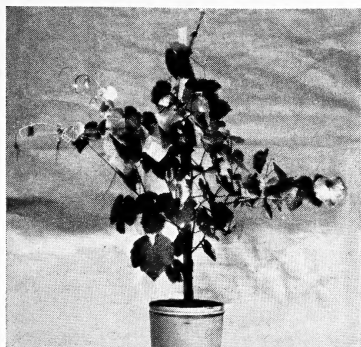
Hunt. Ripening in August, this variety is a regular bearer of large black bunches that hang on well; skin medium to thin. Excellent flavor. A fine all-purpose Grape and probably the best of black varieties.

Tar-Heel. Black, heavy-producing, self-pollinating type. A vigorous grower.

Top Sail. White fruit. Very vigorous but should not be pruned heavily for best yield.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
1-yr.	\$1 15	\$1 10	\$1 00
2-yr.	1 45	1 35	1 25
3-yr.	1 85	1 75	1 55

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.

FRUITS AND NUTS, *continued*

GRAPE, Lake Emerald

HYBRID GRAPES, *continued*

Lake Emerald. A cross of Golden Muscat on Pixiola, this fine new bunch Grape is fast becoming better known, particularly in Florida and Gulf Coast areas. Highly disease resistant, the vine is medium sized, with well-rounded trunk. Fruit is borne beneath foliage and shows a translucent emerald-green color. Skin of fruit is fairly tough, pulp soft. Flavor agreeably sweet. Each

Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in. \$2 00

Bare-root from gal. cans. 1 50

Lake Emerald is more easily propagated in containers in our part of Florida, so we are offering them as above.

Note. This variety can be cold damaged in north and west Florida and needs well-drained soil wherever planted.

Please read **TERMS OF BUSINESS**
before ordering, on page 3



LOQUAT

LOQUATS

These trees are natives of China and Japan. Sometimes called Japanese Plum, but not a plum in any sense. Will grow in most soils, but prefers slightly acid. They lend themselves harmoniously to landscape plantings, not only as a symmetrical evergreen tree, but for shade, screening and background. Trees often reach a height of 25 feet, and in some instances may serve as a windbreak. Especially adapted from central Florida southward and also near the Coast northward.

Those who are artistic-minded find the leaves of the Loquat excellent for bouquet designing, for use in wreaths, and in Christmas arrangements. The leaves, from 10 to 12 inches in length, are dark green in color, stiff and rough, with deep veinings. They will hold up well if sprayed gold or silver or if used in their natural state.

Blooms in November and December. As the flowers are sometimes frost-bitten, trees should be grown in sheltered places or protected by fire during cold spells. The fruit matures in early spring and is fine for eating fresh or for making preserves, marmalades or jellies.

Advance. One of the most beautiful of the Loquat trees and one of the heaviest bearers. Fruit is large, pear-shaped, borne in big compact clusters often containing as many as 20 perfect specimens; color straw-yellow. Flesh is white, with a juicy, delicious subacid flavor.

Champagne. Oval to pyriform, 2 to 3 inches in length, white-fleshed, produced in clusters as large as those of Advance but less compact. Considered the best of all in flavor.

Gold Nugget. This variety has deep orange, glossy fruit of fine appearance and flavor. The orange-fleshed Loquats are much sweeter than the white kinds and ripen later. Best for coastal and extreme southern locations.

Oliver. Considered best general-purpose variety for the lower South.

Premier. Produces excellent fruit of fine flavor and very large size. Best for extreme southern locations.

Tanaka. Attractive large fruit of deep orange color, ripening quite late in season.

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$3 00
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.	3 50
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.	5 00

Loquat Seedling

A handsome, large-leaved, medium-sized tree, standing several degrees of frost. A fine ornamental. The yellow, oblong fruit is about as large as a medium-sized plum and has a fine subacid flavor.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 25	\$1 10	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.	1 50	1 40	1 30
			Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.			\$2 50
Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.			3 00

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF FRUITS
AND NUTS TO CHOOSE FROM FOR YOUR YARD

FRUITS & NUTS continued



PEACHES, Jewel

PEACHES

Peaches on Plum Root

For a good many years we have been grafting our Peaches on Marianna Plum root because of its resistance to nematode (root-knot). Unfortunately, root-knot is apt to be a problem in Florida and the South, as a whole, more or less serious in different locations and soils. Although we have long known that Peach on Plum root was not the ideal solution to the problem, nothing we have ever tried was as good. Peach on Plum is not a long-lived tree generally, although some are known to have survived a good many years in bearing condition.

Even with certain known shortcomings, Peaches on Plum root continue in considerable demand, and while we make no unprovable claims for them, we can say that without Peaches on Plum a good bit of the deep South would have gone peachless, as far as home and orchard production is concerned.

ZONE I. Central and southern Florida, tropical countries.

ZONE II. Eastern north Florida; similar soils and climate.

ZONE III. West Florida, lower Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

ZONE IV. Coastwise Louisiana and Texas.

Ripening time based on north Florida

Angel. (Zone I. June 20-30.) Large; yellow, washed red; juicy, sub-acid, highly flavored. Bears well while young. Late blooming. Freestone.

Babcock. (Zones I and II. Midseason.) Small to medium; red with mild, non-acid, white flesh. Bears early. Fruits cling to tree even when ripe.

PEACHES, continued

Hall's Yellow. (Zones I and II. June 15-25.) Large, nearly round; yellow with red; red at stone. Quality fine. Freestone.

Jewel. (Zones I and II. May 15-25.) Medium to large; highly colored; finest quality. Choicest market sort for Florida. Very prolific and one of our special lines for many years. Freestone.

Waldo. (Zones I and II. May 20-June 3.) Medium size; light yellow with dark red; flesh white, red at stone, juicy, finely flavored. Very prolific. Freestone.

PEACHES on Plum Root.

	1 to 3 Each	4 to 9 Each	10 to 49 Each
Bare-root.			
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90

BANANA BLOOM and
YOUNG FRUIT

BANANAS

Cavendish. Plants tender. Fine fruits.

	Each
Medium suckers.....	\$2 00
Large suckers.....	3 00
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	5 00

PEARS

Baldwin. Originated several years ago in Baldwin County, Alabama, this fine Pear is a welcome addition to our list. In size it is comparable to Hood. A midseason bearer of excellent quality fruit. Much finer grained than Pineapple, the Baldwin is juicy and a grand table fruit. We suggest that you try a few this season; it may be just what you need to complete your Pear collection on your grove.

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.

FRUITS AND NUTS, continued

PEARS, continued

Carnes. Fruit medium to large, rather round in shape and of good color. The flesh is firm and free from grit, juicy, and the flavor is quite apple-like. It matures earlier than our other Pears, beginning in late June and carrying over through July. Blight resistant, and a regular and heavy bearer.

Hood. Blight-resisting. Large, yellowish green fruit with white flesh, very juicy, mellow, free from grit, and deliciously flavored. Excellent for every use to which Pears are put. June to July.

Kieffer. Large; yellow with reddish cheek; handsome and very juicy. Good flavor when fully ripe. September, October.

LeConte. Large pyriform; smooth; pale yellow. Quality good when properly ripened. A dessert Pear. July.



PEARS, Hood

Orient. A promising hybrid for southern growing. Fruit to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter with thick skin and rather rough finish. Creamy white flesh of good texture but mild flavor. Fruit ripens here in August, but trees bloom later than Kieffer, which is an advantage in avoiding cold injury. Trees are attractively dark green, vigorous in growth; practically immune to fire blight. Particularly good for canning.

Pineapple. Blight-resisting. Large and handsome, with a pleasing odor when ripe. We recommend planting Pineapple and Hood trees for a fine orchard.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	4 00		

Fruit and nut trees are dug and shipped during the dormant season, usually November 15 through February. This restriction applies only on bare-root materials.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Fuyugaki. One of the best. Oblate, medium to large; deep red skin. Light flesh, non-astringent, very sweet and may be used while still hard; seedless. Perhaps the very best shipper and keeper. Should be in all plantings. September, October.

Gailey. Small, oblate-conical; dull red. Flesh dark about the seeds, firm, juicy. Produces an abundance of staminate flowers for pollenizing other sorts. Valuable in commercial and home orchards.

Hyakume. Roundish oblong to roundish oblate, large (up to 3 inches long); skin buff-yellow to orange and frequently netted about the apex. Flesh dark cinnamon, firm, sometimes fibrous but of very pleasing quality. October.

Okame. Large, oblate; orange-yellow to carmine skin. Flesh light and non-astringent when ripe, light brown around seeds, quality fine. Mid-season to late.

Taber's No. 23. Round to oblate, with flat or depressed apex, small; skin red with dotted effect. Flesh very dark and speckled, sweet; seeds numerous—8 to 10. An excellent home fruit. September and October.

Tamopan. Oblate and very flat, marked by a deep constriction near the stem end, very large (3 to 5 inches across); skin reddish orange, thick and tough. Flesh light orange, astringent until ripe. Seedless. October, November.

Tane-Nashi. Large to very large, roundish conical, very attractive; skin light yellow, changing to bright red. Flesh yellow, of finest quality; seedless. Prolific bearing quite young. The finest commercial sort and most popular for home use. September, October.

Triumph. Medium size, tomato shaped; skin red. Flesh yellow, with a few seeds, finest quality. Midseason to very late.

Tsuru. Long, conical ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches); skin bright orange, reddening as it ripens, with purple bloom while immature. Flesh dark yellow, firm, astringent until very ripe, with few or no seeds. September, October.

Zengi. The smallest of all; round or roundish oblate; skin yellowish red. Flesh very dark, quality good; seedy. Edible when still hard. One of the earliest to ripen. Vigorous and prolific.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50

PEAR, Pineapple



FRUITS AND NUTS; continued

PLUMS

Abundance. Medium to large, round with blunt-pointed apex; pinkish red changing to purplish red with thick bloom and numerous medium-sized dots. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; best quality. A prolific, strong grower. A popular and profitable early Plum for planting in northern sections and in many parts of the South.

Burbank. Large to very large, rounded and blunt-pointed; dark red, mottled over yellow ground; thick bloom and numerous large dots. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet, firm; pit small. Cling; quality one of the best. Tree very vigorous; upright branches with large leaves. Very popular both North and South, but not adapted to the Lower South.

Excelsior. This variety was introduced by Mr. Taber in 1887. Experienced fruit-growers put Excelsior at the top of the Plum list; therefore home-garden owners may expect equally good results. The fruit ripens early in June, is a bright wine-red, 2 inches or more in diameter, with lots of juice and a real Plum flavor. If you like Plums, plant Excelsior.

Kelsey. Very large, heart-shaped, long-pointed, usually lop-sided with deep suture; greenish yellow sometimes flushed with red, covered with thick bluish bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, meaty; flavor rich, pleasant, quality excellent. Prolific and bears while young. Highly recommended for the colder sections, but not dependable far south.

McRea. Medium size; yellow, over-washed with red. Crimson flesh; juicy, excellently flavored. Prolific.

Red June. Medium to large, lop-sided; vermilion-red all over with delicate bloom; very showy. Flesh light yellow, firm, moderately juicy, sweet or slightly sub-acid; pit small. Cling; flavor pleasant; quality very good. Tree vigorous and prolific. A good variety.

Satsuma. Medium to large, broadly conical, with blunt, short point and deep suture; dark, dull red all over with greenish dots. Flesh purplish red; pit small. Free; firm, juicy; quality excellent. A splendid keeper and good shipper.

Terrell. Cling. Another fine hybrid, larger than the above; red with small dots and mottlings. Flesh greenish yellow, very juicy and aromatic. One of the best.

Wild. A native wild variety which blooms at the same time as the above and often aids materially as a pollenizer in the production of heavy crops.

	1 to 3	4 to 9	10 to 49
Bare-root.	Each	Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 35	\$1 25	\$1 10
3 to 4 ft.....	1 75	1 60	1 45
4 to 5 ft.....	2 25	2 10	1 90
5 to 7 ft.....	3 00	2 75	2 50
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	4 00		



PLUMS, Abundance

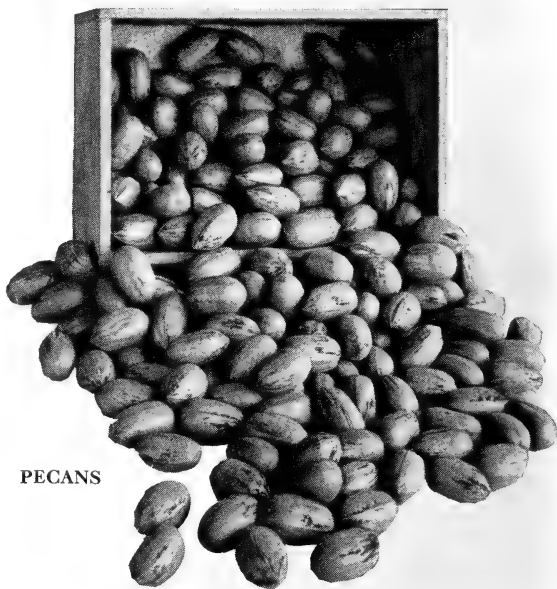
PECANS

Curtis. Of Florida origin. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree and a heavy bearer of very thin-shelled, medium-sized nuts of highest quality.

Stuart. A large, strong tree with a fine head. Nuts large, medium thin, good quality. It stands the cold better than most other southern varieties.

Success. Tree sturdy, vigorous, and is a heavy producer of large nuts of average thickness and of good quality.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 25	\$21 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 75	26 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 60	34 50
5 to 6 ft.....	4 60	43 50
6 to 8 ft.....	5 75	55 00



PECANS

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES HAVE
THE BEST SELECTION OF FRUITS AND
NUTS TO CHOOSE FROM FOR YOUR YARD.



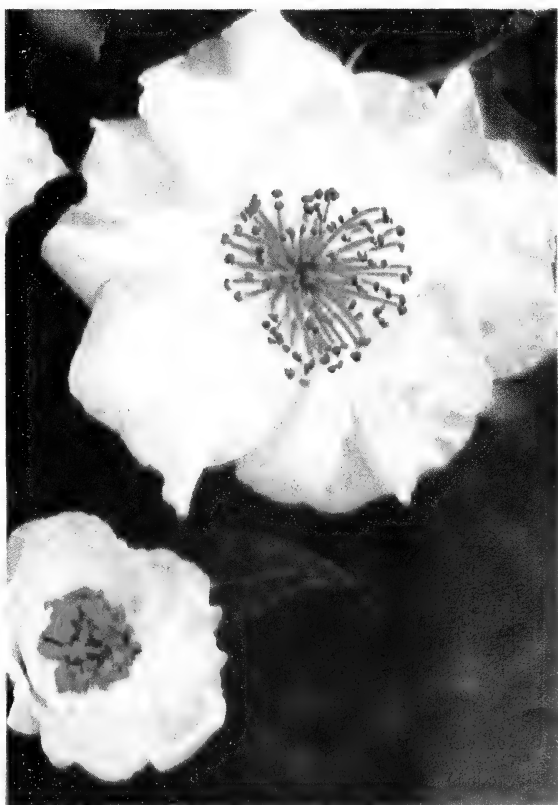
MIMOSA



THOMAS GRAPE



AZALEA, Coral Bells



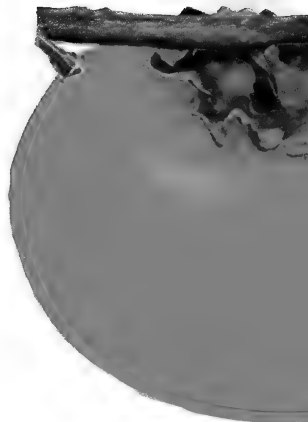
CAMELLIA SASANQUA, Narumi-Gata



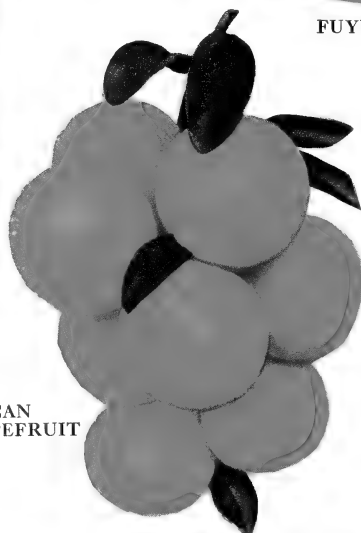
LOQUATS



TANE-NASHI PERSIMMON



FUYUGAKI



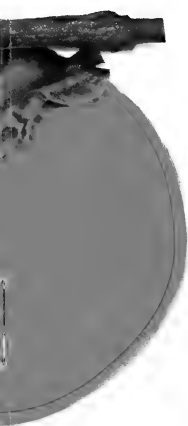
DUNCAN
GRAPEFRUIT



JEWEL PEACHES



OWARI SATSUMA



PERSIMMON



EXCELSIOR PLUMS—Natural Size

Fruits for the Home Yard

Even a few fruit trees form a valuable part of any property, and here in the South there are many kinds to choose from. Figs may be planted as dooryard shrubs, and all those fruits pictured here may well be raised for family enjoyment.

Many fruit trees are very ornamental in leaf and bloom. Their color and fragrance add a pleasing touch to borders, and the delectable fruit seems a special bonus in its season.



CELESTE FIGS



ORANGES



KUMQUATS



REDBUD



MAGNOLIA



CAMELLIA *Mathotiana Rubra*



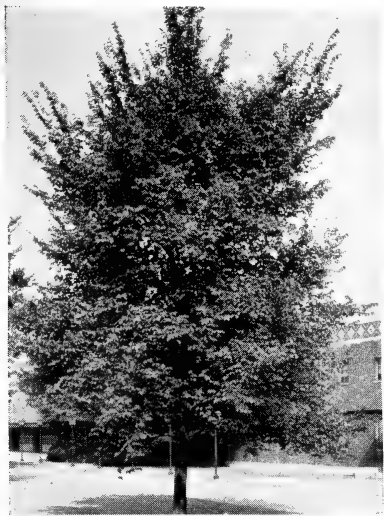
PROF. SARGENT

WEAVER DOGWOOD



CAMELLIA *Debutante*

TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER



CHINESE ELM

ANISE TREE (*Illicium anisa'um*). A handsome broad-leaved evergreen shrub or small tree of narrow, upright habit, reaching a height of 10 to 12 feet; foliage tends towards light green and blooms are creamy yellow, rather inconspicuous. Not hardy North.

Bare-root.	Each
12 to 18 in.	\$1 00
18 to 24 in.	1 50
2 to 3 ft.	2 00

B&B, double above prices.

CHINESE ELM (*Ulmus pumila*). 50 feet. Introduced from China. Rapid grower. Very hardy and disease resistant.

and disease resistant.	Each
5-qt. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 50



MAPLE, Scarlet

DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*). A small tree or large shrub with a spreading bushy top. Beautiful white flowers are followed by scarlet fruits; fall foliage brilliantly colored.

Bare-root.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$14 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 25	21 00
4 to 6 ft.	3 25	30 00

B&B, double above prices.

Weaver. This is a superior variety. Because of unique foliage coloring and formation, Weaver is readily distinguishable from ordinary seedling Dogwoods. Blooms are more numerous and larger, therefore appear whiter. Trees of Weaver reach blooming age more quickly than any Dogwood we have grown heretofore.

Grafted	Each
Gal. cans, 18 to 24 in.	\$3 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.	6 00



DOGWOOD

MAPLE, Scarlet (*Acer rubrum*). Hardy, deciduous tree growing to large size. Leaves light green above, white beneath, changing to scarlet and gold in autumn.

Bare-root.	Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75
3 to 4 ft.	2 25
4 to 6 ft.	3 00
6 to 8 ft.	4 25
8 to 10 ft.	6 75

B&B, double above prices.

MIMOSA TREE (*Albizzia julibrissin*). Deciduous spreading tree with finely divided, dark green leaves. Large clusters of pink flowers in summer.

Gal. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	Each	\$1 75
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PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). An interesting thorny small tree, which may reach a height of 30 feet. The fragrant yellow flowers are borne in loose racemes, followed by 5-inch seed pods.

Each	
5-qt. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 00

TREES that give SHADE and SHELTER, continued

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The great Bull Bay is the South's finest native evergreen tree; forest specimens often reach a height of 80 feet. The trees are roughly pyramidal in form with heavy leaves 5 to 8 inches long, glossy dark green above, and covered with soft brown felt beneath. The picture made by one of these magnificent trees in the sunlight, is one of which any home-owner may be justly proud. The flowers, which are produced over a period of two to three months in summer, are great waxy, creamy white saucers, 7 to 8 inches across, each bloom with a mass of yellow stamens and giving out a delightful fragrance. Its flowers are followed by large pods covered with brilliant red seeds. Years ago we found that there was a great variation in seedlings, so we selected the most perfect types and grafted from them. In this way we have built up a strain, which we have named Saint Mary, that is superior to the wild trees and, we believe, to any stock in commerce anywhere. Our trees are uniform in size, shape, foliage and flowers, making them especially desirable for street and garden planting.



MAGNOLIA grandiflora

Magnolia grandiflora seedlings

	Each
Bare-root.	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 75
3 to 4 ft.....	3 75
4 to 5 ft.....	5 00
Gal. cans.....	1 75

OAK (Quercus)

Basket Oak (*Quercus prinus*). Often attains 100 feet. Leaves deciduous, to 7 inches long, coarsely toothed, shiny bright green above and grayish pubescent beneath. The acorns are over an inch in length. A relatively fast grower.

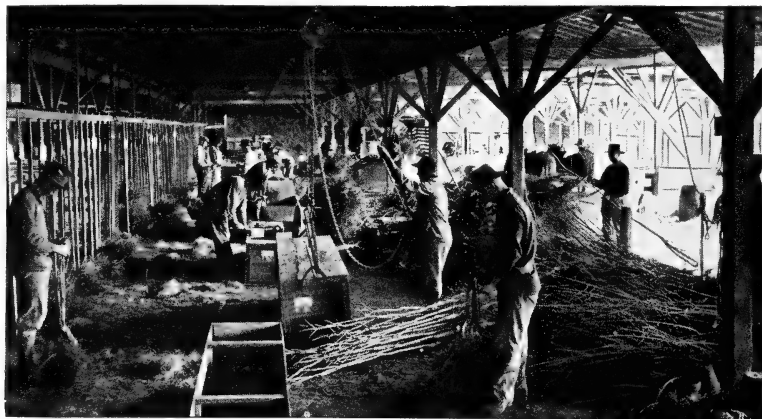
Live Oak (*Q. virginiana*). Famous both as landmarks of southern history and for their majestic beauty. A long-lived and slow-growing variety, this evergreen tree reaches 60 feet in height and spread. The shining dark green leaves are elliptic to oblong.

Water Oak (*Q. aquatica*; *Q. nigra*). A tall and fast-growing Oak—to 80 feet. Nearly evergreen in our climate. Bluish green leaves about 3 inches long.

	Each
Bare-root.	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 50
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00
4 to 6 ft.....	3 75
6 to 8 ft.....	5 75
8 to 10 ft.....	9 75
B&B, double above prices.	

REDBUD (*Cer. is canadensis*). The American Redbud or Judas Tree is a small, nicely shaped, deciduous tree with rounded leaves and produces an abundance of rosy pink flowers in early spring. As the blooms appear before the foliage, a Redbud in full flower is a lovely picture.

	Each
Bare-root.	
18 to 24 in.....	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 50
3 to 4 ft.....	4 50
B&B, double above prices.	



PACKING HOUSE SCENE



AZALEA GARDEN

PLANTING AND CARE OF AZALEAS AND CAMELLIAS

For the most part, Azaleas and Camellias can be classed together in regard to their planting and cultural requirements, although there are a few minor exceptions which we will note in proper order.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

In their native environment, these plants thrive in an acid soil that is high in organic matter (plant material in various stages of decomposition). It is evident, then, that the nearer we can come to duplicating these conditions when transplanting, the better are our chances of success with Azaleas and Camellias.

Azaleas and Camellias are not tropical plants, and in the far South both soil and climate are apt to be unfriendly to normal growth and bloom performance. It is possible, however, to grow and bloom these plants as far south as Miami, but not without more preparation and attention than the average home owner would be willing to provide.

Choose a well-drained location, not a low wet spot; both these plants need plenty of moisture *passing through* but not standing in the soil. A good soil mixture can be made with an acid flatwoods base mixed with leafmold (half-rotted oak leaves are excellent). Should flatwoods soil not be available, a very satisfactory planting medium can be made from $\frac{1}{2}$ sandy topsoil, $\frac{1}{4}$ rotted leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ Glen Peat. Azaleas and Camellias must have an acid soil for optimum growth; a pH of 4.5 to 5 is about right.

PLANTING

It is not advisable to move Camellias and Azaleas when new growth shows. The ideal time to move is during blooming, when plants are usually fairly dormant. At this time, too, colors may be determined and a harmonious planting achieved. Do not plant either Azaleas or Camellias near brick or concrete buildings unless care has been taken to see that no mortar or lime refuse has been left in the soil from building operations.

Camellias and most Azaleas are dug with an earth root-ball (B&B). Do not remove the burlap; it will soon rot away. Never carry plants by their trunks or tops; always lift from bottom of ball to avoid injury to the roots.

Planting must not be too deep, for Azaleas, especially, have shallow root systems easily suffocated by deep planting. Dig holes about twice the diameter of the ball and 6 inches deeper. Fill bottom of hole with prepared soil and set plant so that 2 or 3 inches of the ball will be above the surrounding ground level. Fill around ball with soil mixture, leaving shallow basin for watering. Pack soil firmly around roots but not so tightly as to damage them. Be sure no air spaces are left in soil after transplanting is complete.

FERTILIZING

Apply a good Azalea-Camellia fertilizer in early spring after bloom is off, using about a handful for each foot of height of plant. It is best not to hoe fertilizer in. Water it in and use mulch to conserve moisture and help keep roots cool. Leaves, straw, peat or grass clippings or a combination will serve nicely. If second fertilization is necessary (and it usually should be), take care that it is not applied after July because of danger of interfering with bloom-bud formation for the following spring.

AZALEAS

During the years since about 1917, when we first cataloged some of the native varieties, Azaleas have become steadily more used and appreciated, until now they are almost synonymous with Dixie. And rightly so, for there is no other winter and spring-flowering shrub that flourishes so easily and so brilliantly over such a wide range as does the Azalea. For profusion of flowers and for its astonishing variation of color, we believe there is nothing to equal it.

Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants, set in foundation plantings, in the shrub border or in beds. They can be grown successfully from central Florida north to Maryland and through the Gulf States to California.



AZALEA indica, Fielder's White

INDIAN AZALEAS

(Container-grown)

LAVENDER

Concinna. Midseason. Strong, open-growing variety; rosy lavender-lilac flowers.

Formosa. Midseason. Very large flowers of lavender-lilac. Hardy, easy to grow.

ROSE-RED

Southern Charm. A sport of Formosa in clear rose-red. The flowers are large and blooming time is about the same as its parent—midseason. Strong grower with good dark green foliage.

LIGHT PINK

Elegans. Early. A fast grower of rather open habit. Free flowering and easy to grow. Flowers of medium size.

ORANGE

Sublanceolata. Late. Tall, open-growing plant with large leaves. Flowers deep orange, very large and extremely showy.

SALMON

Lawsal. Midseason. Hardy, rather bushy.

WHITE

Fielder's White. Early. Large, pure white flowers. Strong, upright grower; free blooming.

G. L. Taber White. (Gerbing.) Has same general appearance and growing habit as its parent, George Lindley Taber. Bloom is large, pure white with occasional pink stripes.

Glacier. (Glenn Dale.) White, medium-sized bloom showing faint green at throat. Fast growing, somewhat upright.

Magnolia White. Good upright grower; nice foliage. Bloom of medium size, white showing yellowish in throat.

New White. Early. A bushy grower with deeper green foliage than Fielder's and smaller flowers.

Above container-grown Azaleas:

	Each
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.....	\$1 10
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 45
5-qt. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	1 65
5-qt. cans, 18 to 24 in.....	2 35

KURUME AZALEAS

Shade grown. Though of rather slow growth, Kurume Azaleas make good-sized specimens, and their compact form makes them the equal of other evergreen shrubs even when not in flower. Very small plants will bloom, and each season as they increase in size they increase in beauty.

WHITE

Snow. Midseason. Very free flowering, pure snow-white; hose-in-hose type. Compact foliage of glossy green color.

RED

Hexe. Midseason. Hose-in-hose blooms of deep red. Low, dense growth.

LIGHT PINK

Coral Bells. Midseason. Dainty shell-pink, deeper in the center. Hose-in-hose type. Profuse blooms.

	Each	10
Shade-grown.		
Gal. cans, 8 to 12 in.....	\$1 75	\$16 50
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	2 50	23 50



KURUME AZALEAS

CAMELLIAS

When merchantmen and explorers were sailing the seven seas some two centuries ago, they brought home not only spices, silks, fine furniture and china, but many rare plants as well. Not the least of these was the lovely Camellia, which, like many another plant treasure, came from China. It is natural that the Camellia, or Japonica as we know it more familiarly, should be established in southern gardens where soil conditions and climate are generally ideal for these choice plants.



CAMELLIA, Alba Plena

Class A

Adolphe Audusson. A very large, dark red, semi-double flower. Medium, compact growth. Leaves are dark green with serrated margins. Midseason. (A)

Adolphe Audusson Variegated. Variegated form of Adolphe Audusson. Dark red spotted white. (A)

Alba Plena. White, large, formal double. Slow, bushy growth. Early. (A)

C. M. Hovey (Wm. S. Hastie; Col. Firey). A truly magnificent flower of deepest red, large, formal double. Medium, slender, upright growth. Late.

Fred Sander (Fimbriata Superba). Crimson, with curled, fringed petals. Quite unusual and very desirable.

Gigantea (Kellingtonia; Emperor Wilhelm; Gaiety). Red, marbled white. Very large, semi-double; rose form double, loose, open to peony form. Midseason. (B,C)

Il Tramonto. Very large, formal double, rose-pink, mottled and striped white. Midseason. (B,C)

Imperator. A very handsome red peony-type flower of many petals and petaloids, shading lighter toward the center. Gold stamens show among the petaloids. Foliage is a soft green. (A)

Lady Clare (Empress; Nelly Bly). Deep pink. Very large, semi-double. Vigorous, bushy growth. Early to midseason. (A)

Lady Mildred. Crimson-red with darker veins. Large, semi-double with thick, round, creped petals and pink filaments.

Mathotiana (Mathotiana Rubra; Purple Dawn; Julia Drayton). An enormous rose form to formal double. Deep rose-red petals that take on a violet tint as the flower matures. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason to late. One of the finest of the red Camellias. (B,C)

Mathotiana Rosea (Pink Beauty; Laura Polka). Large, clear pink. A sport of Mathotiana Alba. (A)

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$1 85
12 to 18 in.	2 65
18 to 24 in.	4 00
2 to 3 ft.	6 45
3 to 4 ft.	8 85
	Each
(A) Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$1 75
(B) 10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	5 00
(C) 10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.	6 00



CAMELLIA Mathotiana

CAMELLIAS, continued

Class B

Blood of China (Victor Emmanuel). Deep salmon-red. Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Vigorous, compact growth. Late.

Debutante (Sara C. Hastie). Light pink. Large, full peony form. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason. (A,B,C)

Elegans (Chandler) (Chandleri Elegans Pink; Francine). Rose-pink with center petaloids often spotted white. Very large, loose form. Slow, spreading growth. Early to midseason. (A)

E. L. Steele. White. Medium large peony form. Midseason.

Enrico Bettoni (Haley's Monarch; Macey Taylor). Clear pink. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to midseason.

Gloire de Nantes (Rose Glory; Autumn Rose). Rose-pink. Large, semi-double. Medium, compact, upright growth. Early. (A)

Governor Mouton (Aunt Jetty Var.). Named for the first Democratic governor of Louisiana, this large, peony-type flower is a pure deep red blotched with white. A strikingly beautiful variety.

Hermé (Jordan's Pride; Souv. de Henri Guichard). Pink petals with irregular white border and deep pink streaks. Large, semi-double. Vigorous, upright growth. Midseason. (A)

Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel; Usu-Otome). Shell-pink. Medium, formal double. Vigorous, upright growth. Early to late. (A)

Pink Star. Rose-pink. Large, semi-double with pointed outer petals and stamens among central petaloids. Slow, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Cherry-red. Large, formal double with many small, rounded petals which are progressively smaller toward center. Medium, compact, upright growth. Midseason.

CAMELLIA, Elegans

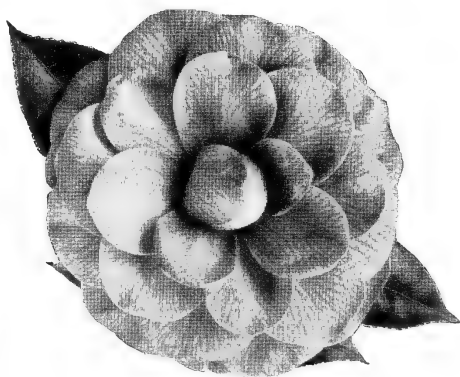


CAMELLIA, Prof. C. S. Sargent

Professor Charles S. Sargent. Dark red. Medium, full peony form. Vigorous, compact, upright growth. Midseason. (A)

Victory White. White, large, semi-peony form. Vigorous, upright, open growth. (A)

B&B.	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$1 25
12 to 18 in.	2 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 50
3 to 4 ft.	7 00
Each	
(A) Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.	\$1 50
(B) 10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.	4 00
(C) 10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.	5 00



CAMELLIA, Prince Eugene Napoleon



CAMELLIA Sasanqua Mine-No-Yuki

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

These unusual Camellias differ from the familiar Japonica type in several ways. Foliage is generally smaller, growth is much more rapid, and the blooming season is earlier. This interesting type is especially desirable for landscape effects, tall hedges and screening, although beautiful specimens may be achieved also with certain kinds of Sasanqua. Most Sasanquas bloom when small and are excellent for pots or tubs in patios and similar specialized uses.

The Sasanquas can usually stand full sun and may be handled, as far as cultural requirements are concerned, in a similar manner to garden shrubs. They do not require as much acid in the soil and may be cultivated like a Ligustrum. Sasanqua's astonishing variety of color and form and wide adaptability recommend it for more general use throughout its range.

Most Sasanqua varieties produce single or semi-double blooms, and a good many are delicately fragrant. Both foliage and bloom can be cut for indoor decoration without harming the plants.

Brilliancy. Bright cherry-red. Large, single with cluster of stamens in center.

Dawn: Camellia Vernalis (Gin-Rye) (Gin-Ryo). White, sometimes suffused pink. Semi-double.

Narumi-Gata. (Wrongly introduced as *Camellia oleifera*.) Large, single flowers, white tipped with pink, producing a dainty cupped effect.

Papaver (Rosea Papaver). Soft pink. Large, bell-shaped, single.

Splendor (Rosea Grandiflora). Delicate pink with darker pink toward edge. Very large, semi-double.

Tanya. Deep rose-pink. Single blooms, delicately sweet-scented.

Blanchette. Single. White, tinted pink on margins.

Briar Rose (Pink Brier). Soft, clear pink. Single. Resembles wild rose.

Cleopatra. Rose-pink. Semi-double.

Hugh Evans (Hebe). Phlox-pink. Single.

Mine-No-Yuki (Snow-on-Peak). White. Large, peony form.

Rosea. Fast, upright, graceful grower with large, single pink flowers.

B&B.	Each	10
12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
18 to 24 in.....	2 25	21 00
2 to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 50

	Each
Gal. cans, 12 to 18 in.....	\$1 50
10-in. cans, 2 to 3 ft.....	4 00
10-in. cans, 3 to 4 ft.....	5 00

Sasanquas make a beautiful hedge with blooms in fall.

GLEN AIR-DRIED PEAT

We are fortunate in having one of the finest deposits of pure Sedge Peat in this part of the country. Analysis as determined by commercial chemists, Thornton & Co., of Tampa, Florida, is as follows:

Available Phosphoric Acid.....	0.04%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	0.03%
Total Phosphoric Acid.....	0.07%
Nitrogen.....	1.05%
Equivalent of Ammonia.....	1.28%
pH Value. .4.90 (Neutral is 7)	

A report from the U. S. D. A., Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. to whom we sent samples of Glen Peat, reads in part: "The material is exceptionally uniform in texture, composition and reaction. It consists of fibrous material derived from rootlets and underground stems of sedges and several grasslike plants. Plant remains from Sawgrass are not abundant however, and organic material from Sphagnum mosses is not present. The reaction is acid pH 4.5 to 5.0."

Moisture retention ratio, 4.26 to 1. This means that Glen Peat will hold, when fully saturated with water, more than four times its own dry weight.

WHAT TO DO WITH IT

Use it for lawns, both old and new—incorporated in the soil when building new lawns, or as top dressing at least once a year on established grass.

Use it to build up humus content of light soils and to improve their moisture-holding capacity.

Use it as a mulch wherever one is indicated, but particularly for acid-loving plants such as AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, GARDENIAS, HOLLY, MAGNOLIA, TEA PLANTS, NANDINA and others.

Use it thoroughly mixed with the soil in planting AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS; its acid reaction will help keep these plants in the best possible condition. Price in sacks.....\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

If larger quantities or truckloads are desired, write us for quotations. Minimum order shipped, 100 pounds.

100 pounds of dry Peat spread $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep will cover an area 5 x 7 feet or 35 square feet. A 20-yard truckload at about 800 pounds to the yard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the ton, will cover approximately 5600 square feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or 2800 square feet 1 inch thick.

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Oranges on common stocks.....	25 to 30 ft. each way
Oranges on C. trifoliata.....	18 to 20 ft. each way
Kumquats.....	10 to 12 ft. each way
Peaches.....	18 to 20 ft. each way
Plums.....	15 to 18 ft. each way
Japan Persimmons.....	15 to 20 ft. each way

Pear, Pineapple.....	25 to 30 ft. each way
Pears, General varieties.....	20 to 25 ft. each way
Grapes, Bunch varieties.....	8 to 10 ft. each way
Grapes, Muscadine type.....	18 to 25 ft. each way
Figs.....	12 to 15 ft. each way
Pecans.....	50 to 60 ft. each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

8 by 8.....	680
9 by 9.....	537
10 by 10.....	435
11 by 11.....	360
12 by 12.....	302
13 by 13.....	257
14 by 14.....	222
15 by 15.....	193
16 by 16.....	170
17 by 17.....	150

18 by 18.....	134
19 by 19.....	120
20 by 20.....	108
22 by 22.....	90
25 by 25.....	69
30 by 30.....	48
35 by 35.....	35
40 by 40.....	27
45 by 45.....	21
50 by 50.....	17

GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY
Citrus Nurseries: WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

IMPORTANT: Before making out your order, please read "Terms of Business" on page 3 of price list. Our business is conducted according to these terms, and misunderstandings or possible dissatisfaction can be avoided by your careful attention to them.

For amount enclosed, \$_____, send me by ☐ Freight ☐ Parcel Post
the Trees and Plants designated below: ☐ Express ☐ Truck Line
(Indicate preference for shipment)

WRITE PLAINLY. Ladies please give title Miss or Mrs.

Name _____
 Street or Box No. _____
 P. O. Address _____ State _____
 Shipping Address _____

Date you wish shipment made _____ 19____

[illegible]

NOTICE: It is our desire to furnish stock exactly as ordered. If you wish us to substitute in case varieties or sizes are exhausted, we will do so in nearest similar variety or within one size larger or smaller than ordered, unless otherwise specifically instructed. Check one or both boxes.

Varieties ☐ Sizes ☐

Signature of Customer _____ (Over)

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GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES COMPANY *Date* _____ *1960-61*
GLEN SAINT MARY, FLORIDA

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(Over)

